

## W O E

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,  
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*  
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.  
Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*  
WITWAL. *n. f.* A bird. *Answer.*  
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.  
Were she as rough  
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,  
I come to wive it wealthily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
The ancient saying is no heresy,  
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*  
A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of wiving, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*  
Design or chance makes others wive,  
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*  
1. To match to a wife.  
She dying gave it me;  
And bid me, when my fate would have me wiv'd,  
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
2. To take for a wife.  
If he have the condition of a faint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should thrive me than wive me. *Shakespeare.*  
WIVELY. *adv.* [from *wive*.] Belonging to a wife.  
Basilus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and wively faithfulness. *Sid.*  
WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.  
A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old wives tales, from approbance of his own reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
WIZARD. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.  
Patience, good lady; wizards know their times. *Shakespeare.*  
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,  
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;  
And says, a wizard told him that by G  
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
That damn'd wizard, hid in fly disguise,  
For so by certain signs I knew, had met  
Already, ere my best speed could prevent  
The aidless innocent lady his wif'd prey.  
The prophecies of wizards old  
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold.  
The wily wizard must be caught,  
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*  
WO. *n. f.* [Saxon.]  
1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.  
The king is mad; how stiff is my vile sense,  
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling  
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;  
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;  
And woe by wrong imaginations, lose  
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,  
That my woe weary'd tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*  
Her rash hand in evil hour,  
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, the eat:  
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe  
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
O'er dreary wastes, they weep each other's woe. *Pope.*  
2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of sorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; *pa punp*, Saxon.  
All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo* is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*  
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,  
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast  
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of our princes, *woe* the while!  
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*  
Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
Howl ye, *wo* worth the day. *Ezek. xxx. 2.*  
If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*  
Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe*! *Dryden's Albion.*  
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.  
Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the fiores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one universal confusion. *Saith's Sermons.*  
4. Woe seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive; and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the following lines.  
We are we, fir! you may not live to wear  
All your true followers out. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

## W O L

5. Wo is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation; from the particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horses when they would have them stop.  
Love's a mighty lord; *wo* to him that I  
And hath so humbled me, as, I confess, I do. *Shakespeare.*  
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakespeare.*  
WOAD. *n. f.* [Saxon.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*  
The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in form of a cross; out of whose flower cup rises the point, which afterwards turns to a fruit in the shape of a tongue, flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in which is contained for the most part one oblong seed; is cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*  
In times of old, when British nymphs were known  
To love no foreign fashions like their own;  
When drefs was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,  
And quality put on no paint but woad. *Garth.*  
WOEGONE. *n. f.* [Saxon and *begone*.] Lost in woe; distracted in woe; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*  
Such a man, who to himself said  
So dull, so dead in look, so *woegone*,  
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,  
And wuld have told him half his Troy was burn'd;  
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue.  
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at naught,  
So *woegone* was he with pains of love.  
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from To WATF.  
A braver choice of dauntless spirits  
Than now the English bottoms have woft;  
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*  
WOFUL. *adj.* [Saxon and *full*.]  
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.  
The woful Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her loathed lodgings, and gotten herself into the solitary places those deserts were full of. *Sidney.*  
How many woful widows left to bow  
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*  
In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,  
The woful captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*  
2. Wretched; paltzy; sorry.  
What woful stuff this madrigal would be,  
In some star'd hackney-fornetee, or me?  
But let a lord once own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*  
WOFULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]  
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.  
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.  
He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself wofully deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*  
WOLD. *n. f.* Wold, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson's Camden.*  
Wold and wold with the Saxons signified a ruler or governor; from whence *herwald* is a famous governor; *athelwald* a noble governor; *herwald*, and by inversion *walders*, a general of an army. *Gibson's Camden.*  
WOLF. [Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]  
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.  
Advance our waving colours on the walls,  
Rein'd in Orleans from the English wolves. *Shakespeare.*  
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse  
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,  
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,  
Thou should'st have said, go, porter, turn the key,  
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
2. An eating ulcer.  
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
WO'LFDOG. *n. f.* [Saxon and *dog*.]  
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.  
The lunkle's prey, how treach'rous tumbler gains, blood  
And dauntless *wolfdog* shake the lion's mane. *Tieckell.*  
2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.  
WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.  
Thy desires  
Are *wolfish*, bloody, rav'n'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*  
I have another daughter,  
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;  
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails  
Shall flea thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in all our pretensions. *Le'frange.*

## W O M

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps cloathing. *Gov. Ten.*  
WOLFSBANE. *n. f.* [Saxon and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; aconite. It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which contain several rough seeds: the most part of these species are deadly poisons. *Miller.*  
WOLFTHANE is an early flower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
WO'LSMILK. *n. f.* An herb. *Answer.*  
WO'LYSH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,  
To beg of Hob and Dick.  
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolfish* belline manner else. *Howell.*  
There is a base *wolfish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South's Sermons.*  
WOMAN. [Saxon, *pu'man*, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinners*.]  
1. The female of the human race.  
That man who hath a tongue is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tird, unroofed  
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible;  
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*  
And Abimelech took men-servants and women servants. *Gen.*  
O woman, lovely woman, nature form'd thee  
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Ottway.*  
Census a woman once and once a man;  
But ending in the sex the first began. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Women are made as they themselves would choose,  
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*  
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of women, gravity that of men. *Addison.*  
2. A female attendant on a person of rank.  
I could not personally deliver to her  
What you commanded me; but by her woman  
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
To WOMAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.  
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,  
That the first face of neither on the start  
Can woman me unto. *Shakespeare.*  
WOMANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with a woman.  
I do attend here on the general,  
And think it no addition, nor my wish,  
To have him see me *woman*'d. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
WOMANHA'TER. *n. f.* [Saxon and *bater*.] One that has an aversion from the female sex.  
How could it come into your mind,  
To pitch on me of all mankind,  
Against the sex to write a satire;  
And brand me for a *womanbater*. *Swift.*  
WOMANHOOD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.  
Ne in her speech, ne in her havour,  
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,  
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*  
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,  
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,  
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*  
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,  
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:  
O keep me from their worse than killing lust.  
When my grave is broke up again,  
Some second guest to entertain;  
For graves have learn'd that *womanhood*  
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*  
WOMANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.  
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*  
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*  
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Afham.*  
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,  
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*  
Our fathers minds are dead,  
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;  
Our yoke and suff'rance flew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*  
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*  
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*  
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

## W O N

I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,  
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*  
The godlike hero, in his breast  
Disdain'd, or was ashamed to show  
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*  
To WOMANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emaculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.  
Tis effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*  
WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [Saxon and *kind*.] The female sex; the race of women.  
Mustidus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*  
So easy is 't appease the stormy wind  
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Because thou dost sit on *womankind*, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*  
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;  
But *womankind* in ill is ever bold. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,  
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cat.*  
She advanc'd, that *womankind*  
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*  
WOMANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]  
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.  
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm  
Is often laudable; to do good sometime  
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!  
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,  
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*  
She brings your froward wives  
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*  
All will spy in thy face  
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*  
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryden.*  
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*  
2. Not childish; not girlish.  
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
WOMANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.  
WOMB. *n. f.* [Saxon, Goth, *pamb*, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]  
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.  
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my womb. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, having some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the womb. *Locke.*  
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful womb  
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*  
2. The place whence anything is produced.  
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet  
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,  
Appear'd not. *Milton.*  
The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*  
To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in secret.  
Not for all the sun fees, or  
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath  
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
WOMBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.  
He'll call you to fo hot an answer for it,  
That caves and *wombly* vaultages of France  
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock.  
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
WOMEN. Plural of woman.  
Thus it shall befall  
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*  
WON. The preterite and participle passive of win.  
All these the Parthian,  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*. *Milton.*  
Against myself I victorious have *won*. *Dryden.*  
And by my fatal absence am undone.  
My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*  
To WON. *v. n.* [Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.  
Him fortun'd  
To come where vile Arcadia does *won*. *Fairy Queen.*  
Out of the ground uprose  
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *won*. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
A people near the northern pole that *won*;  
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairf.*  
WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.  
What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold  
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;  
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that fo much gold  
Thou can't preserve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*